REMARKS

Claim 1 calls for a device to selectively bypass the first processor. The first processor is coupled to the second processor by a bus. Necessarily inherent in the word "bypass" is to go around (selectively, in the case of a selective bypass). In the cited reference there is no bypassing of the applications processor. It is either on or it is off. If it is off, nothing that it is supposed to do gets done. The only way to get an applications processor assigned task done is to turn the applications processor back on, as indicated in the material cited in the office action.

Thus, the reference fails to teach the concept of bypassing or selectively bypassing. Instead, it teaches the opposite. It teaches that if the applications processor is off, you have to turn it back on because you obviously cannot bypass it.

This point is brought home even more clearly with respect, for example, to claim 8. That claim calls for a device to selectively shunt the keypad entries to the second processor. The material cited has nothing to do with keypad entries or shunting keypad entries to the second processor. Moreover, claim 8 is explicit that the keypad entries are provided to the first processor and then a device is provided to selectively shunt the keypad entries to the second processor. No such operation can possibly occur in the cited reference.

The two processors relied on are a control processor that controls power to an applications processor. The tasks that the applications processor does are never shunted to another processor. If the application processor is off and a task that is assigned to it comes up, then the applications processor must be turned on. But there is no shunting of a specific task to another processor. Here, claim 8 calls for specifically shunting keypad entries provided to the first processor to a second processor.

While claim 8 is a specific example of bypassing, a consideration of the rejection of claim 8 brings home the point that bypassing or shunting is not taught in the cited reference. This being so, claim 1 (as well as claim 8) should be in condition for allowance.
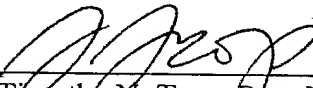
Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 11 is also explicit that there must be a communication between an input/output device and a first processor. Then, in response to an event, the communications are provided instead to a second processor. No such operation is anywhere described in the cited reference.

Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 11/1/05

Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
8554 Katy Freeway, Ste. 100
Houston, TX 77024
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys for Intel Corporation

3